

Calendar changes studied

What would you think of having a week period during the winter with classes? It's a possibility, one of the ideas being considered by the committee on Institute Calendar Revision.

This group, headed by Prof. James Munkres, was set up this fall at the suggestion of Provost Jerome Wiesner. It includes several representatives of the administration, faculty, and student body. "Our first order of business," says Munkres, "is getting a sense of how people feel." The committee has been assigned any proposal in particular to study, and is therefore interested in both the opinions and the suggestions of students and faculty members. Suggestions should be submitted in writing to Prof. Munkres, 36. Some of the areas being looked at are vacations, subject load, and class length.

"Do people want," asks Munkres, "short vacations, or one long vacation? How would people feel about having classes right after Labor Day with a corresponding three-week vacation at some

concentration which is being examined. Changes in class length are also being considered; "Why should 50 minutes be the magic number? Perhaps a longer period would be more productive; perhaps class length should vary with the individual subject."

The idea which gave root to the committee was the possibility of a long research period. The Institute currently has a two-week reading period at the end of each term; the research period would provide a length of time between terms of up to four weeks during which the student could do independent study in any area he chose. Tufts is currently trying such an experiment; the committee is closely

watching.

If such a period were scheduled directly following Christmas vacation, i.e., if the month of January were to be designated as a research period, this would provide a six-week respite from classes, problem sets, and two-day weekends. The reading period idea has been tried in numerous other colleges and universities, and is one of the more popular ideas under consideration.

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Sanctuary queries yield bureaucratic runaround

By Reid Ashe

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to Mr. Wall, who prosecuted Dr. Spock) who told us that the matter was strictly military, and that we should therefore contact the Armed Forces Police Department.

The Armed Forces Police Department referred us to their Public Information Office, which then told us that this was strictly an Army affair. It seemed that we were in touch with the Navy. Endpoint.

Having reached a dead-end, we decided to try a completely new attack to the problem, that of going to Fort Bragg in North Carolina.

With the aid of the nice telephone company, we ascertained that there exists in Fort Bragg, in the Provost Marshall's Office, an AWOL Apprehension Section with a telephone number.

After many busy signals, we got through to a secretary with a nice Southern Accent in the AWOL Apprehension Section who told us to be patient and expensive. We did.

O'Conner's sanctuary ends

Action follows intensive reevaluation

By Dave deBronkart

The sanctuary community of J. Mike O'Conner ended Wednesday night, with a major change in policy on the part of the leaders of the community. The action climaxed three days of intense activity during which the sanctuary's purpose was repeatedly reevaluated.

Bill Seidel, a leader of the MIT Resistance, said Wednesday that the community was dissolved "because it's served its purpose. The result of the eight days of sanctuary has been intense political activity. We now want to diffuse the knowledge we have by extending this political activity." In addition, leaders expressed concern over O'Conner's well being and said this had been of primary concern in the planning of future actions. The entire community has been dissolved; there is no longer a group of people in residence at the Student Center; and O'Conner has been offered a dorm room in Senior House.

O'Conner. Through a series of meetings it was decided to move to the fourth floor of the Student Center, and to allow O'Conner to speak to various classes, as adaptations to the changed conditions.

Monday morning the Institute Committee met to discuss the sanctuary in general. After some extended debate, two resolutions were passed. The Committee recommended that the community move to Walker Memorial, and approved the idea of visits to classes. At 11 am that morning the Committee on Educational Policy (CEP) met to discuss the latter idea; its conclusions were not released publicly. (Contrary to a statement in the *The Tech* Tuesday, members of the humanities faculty were in fact allowed to attend this meeting.)

Policy meeting

The major policy meeting of the day took place at 2 pm. Among those present were President Johnson, Provost Jerome Wiesner, Dean Wadleigh, the voting members and subcommittee chairmen of *Inscomm*, members of the Graduate Student Council, the CEP, and representatives of *The Tech*, *Innisfree*, and *WTBS* Radio. President Johnson suggested that Walker Memorial might not be

appropriate as a site for sanctuary; several others responded that certain members of the sanctuary did not want to move to Walker at all. Thus, *Inscomm's* proposal was discarded.

The group also debated O'Conner's right to attend classes at the Institute. CEP pointed out that any professor could invite Mike to class, but that MIT would not allow him to pass through the halls, because of student body unrest. Wednesday Provost Wiesner issued the following statement:

"Obviously, Jack Michael O'Conner has no official status at MIT. He is a presumed AWOL soldier brought by a student group to the Student Center, in student activity space. As long as the group of students maintains a mode of conduct acceptable to the Institute, the problem that he and the students face is one with the civil authorities. He is not a lecturer and not a student. A professor who chooses to invite him to his class informally, does so on his own judgment."

Seidel expressed hope for the future of the movement. "I was in on the planning of this thing, and I didn't expect it to be anything on this order of success," he said; the extreme level of activity and renewed thought and expression on the part of everyone involved "made the whole thing very productive for the Institute as a whole."

Re-evaluate

The sanctuary, which started last Tuesday night, had not been expected to last through that week. Monday it became apparent that a "bust" by police was no longer imminent. Consequently, the leaders needed in time to reevaluate the original purpose of serving as obstruction when federal agents attempted to apprehend

Photos by Dave Simansky

On numerous issues

Faculty Environment Committee has its first meeting of the term

By Charles Mann

The Faculty Committee on Environment, meeting for the first time this term, discussed the problems of the Compton Awards, new housing for the fraternities, the formation of "client groups" of the professors who are to use new plant facilities, and the problems of classroom design and renovation. These items were presented to the meeting of both faculty and student committees by faculty committee chairman Professor Alar Toomre.

Comptons

The Faculty Committee on Environment (FCE) is responsible for reviewing and approving the nominees for the Compton Awards. Professor Toomre pointed out that in the past the committee has done little work on this project and that if the nomination process is to be fair the FCE will have to follow up its responsibilities. It was suggested that this matter justifies further study and that work will be done.

The problem of housing for the fraternities was brought up, since the committee has the responsibility of consideration of all the living conditions of all the students. The deteriorating condition of the fraternity buildings was noted and the difficulties which exist in remodeling the existing houses. A suggestion that the FCE discuss the matter with Jim

Truitt, IFC Chairman, was made and adopted.

Graduate Complaints

The position of graduate students and the effect of the committee on them was then briefly investigated. It was decided that many of the logistical problems of the graduate student body could be fairly easily resolved and that the major problem of those students was in finding out to who they should complain. A proposal to remedy this situation was put forward by Professor Phillip Morrison: that a regular meeting open to the general institute community, of each of the committees which decides on matters like parking and concessions should be held to acquaint those interested with the means by which decisions are made.

The last topic of discussion was a joint effort to be made by members of both faculty and student committees on environment. This project will attempt to produce feedback on the rooms in various buildings which have recently undergone renovation. The committees are interested in finding out what is good about the changes and what should not be repeated. This study will hopefully provide information to be used in the formation of suggestions for specific rooms relating to improvements in the environment. (For further discussion of this project see next Tuesday's *Tech*.)



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O'Conner vigil enters seventh day

Sanctuary seeks new format

(continued from page 1)

President Johnson, "To produce that boy in the hallway is the equivalent of throwing gasoline on the fire." The group in general and the administration in particular did not feel that O'Conner's presence in academic buildings would lead to rational, clam discussion of issues.

The consensus of the meeting concerning O'Conner's presence on campus was that he ought to be able to discuss issues and lecture to classes in a room in the Student Center. President Johnson said also that he could see no objection to O'Conner's presence in academic buildings after his return from jail when the situation is less explosive. He also said that he was proud that the Institute had handled itself so well and that he considered the demonstration "a legitimate demonstration against the war." He added that the students who support Sanctuary must be sure not to violate the rights of others.

Concerning the physical location of the Sanctuary in the future, many of those at the meeting thought that the fourth floor of the Student Center might be an ideal place, providing the opportunities for educational experiences which the leaders of the Resistance have cited as their goal and avoiding the problem of infringing on the rights of other students.

At press time, the Sanctuary leaders were planning a general meeting. The reaction of the Sanctuary to the opinions of the staff, for example, was to be discussed.

CEP meeting but were denied their request.

The entire issue of the future of the Sanctuary came to the fore Sunday. Early that evening, those present in the Sanctuary reached a consensus which coincided with that reached by the steering committee earlier in the afternoon. At that time the decision was made that Sanctuary had completed its first stage and that the protesters had "won" their battle with the authorities. They felt that there was no longer anything to be gained by waiting for O'Conner's arrest in the Sala and that a more constructive alternative would be to return to class, taking O'Conner with them. Students from other schools would return to their classes as well, and the MIT group would continue to meet in the evenings in some smaller room to be chosen. Visiting only classes to which he was invited, O'Conner would explain his motives and attempt to gain student support. Other members of the Sanctuary community would also visit classes (if the instructor consented) with the purpose of informing the student body about their cause.

O'Conner explains move
In a short address to the Sanctuary in which he outlined the reasons he felt the suggested new format for the Sanctuary was appropriate. "We've hit our peak in here," he said. He went on to explain the importance of education and his opinion that it was time to return to classes. He also said that it would be hypocritical of himself, having come here to seek freedom, to then deny Junior Prom the Sala, which had been reserved.

White-hats threaten disruption, violence against Sanctuary

(continued from page 1)

them.

Part of the purpose of Friday Incomm meeting, in fact, was to produce a videotape which could be shown throughout the campus, to show that the problem of Sanctuary was being taken lightly, and that student government was concerned about it.

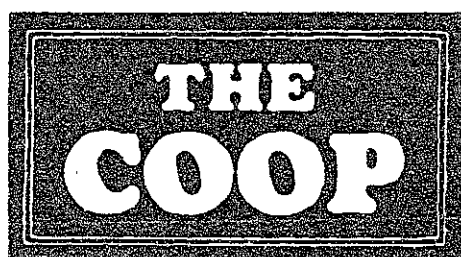
It is in fact very hard to determine the nature or form of student sentiment. Estimates of the proportion of students who have even heard of Sanctuary vary between 90% and 40%. But it seems that the opinion of student body doesn't reflect too much who has and who has not been in the Sala. So many rumors and stories circulating that almost everyone has heard of Sanctuary, regardless of whether or not they have.

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"Do people want," asks Munkres, "several short vacations, or one long one? How would people feel about starting classes right after Labor Day with a corresponding two-or-three-week vacation at some point?"

Munkres suggests that the Institute might try a three-class-per-term load, which is much more concentrated than at present. A one-month version of physics 8.03 was given to a group of students this summer with encouraging results, as reported in The Tech last month; this is precisely the sort of

concentration which is being examined. Changes in class length are also being considered; "Why should 50 minutes be the magic number? Perhaps a longer period would be more productive; perhaps class length should vary with the individual subject."

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* Michael Ferber, a leader of the New England draft resistance movement, who was on trail with Dr. Spock, will speak Saturday, Nov. 9, at 2 pm in the Charles Street Meeting House, Boston.

* Institute Professor Emeritus "Doc Edgerton" will be the guest of the Non-Resident Student Association at an informal bull session starting at 5 pm, Tuesday, November 12, in the NSRA House. Refreshments will be served. Students not familiar with the NSRA are invited.

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to Mr. Wall, who prosecuted Dr. Spock) who told us that the matter was strictly military, and that we should therefore contact the Armed Forces Police Department.

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After many busy signals, we got through to a secretary with a nice Southern Accent in the AWOL Apprehension Section who told us to wait patiently and expensively. We did. She told us to contact the Ft. Bragg Public Information Office at another number.

Another long-distance call. A PFC answered the phone, we stated our business, and we were then connected with Captain Smith. Captain Smith gave us the only substantive information of the day, that is, that Mike O'Connor is indeed AWOL from Fort Bragg. As for our questions on legal matters, he referred us to the Staff Judge Advocate's Office. He further stated that any Judge Advocate could give us this information.

We therefore, desiring to save money, called the Legal Office at the Boston Army Base. The man there was most co-operative and sympathetic, suggesting that we call about five of the offices which we had already called. He made one fresh suggestion, however, that we call the Federal Marshall's Office. He further stated that the *Times* had made the same inquiry a few days ago, and that he had referred them to the Federal Marshall's Office. Whether they had found their information or given up he did not know, but he said he had not heard from them since. In closing, he requested that we call him back if we managed to gather any information.

The US Marshall's Office referred us to the Military Police. We gave up. The man at the Boston Army Base will not hear from us again, either.

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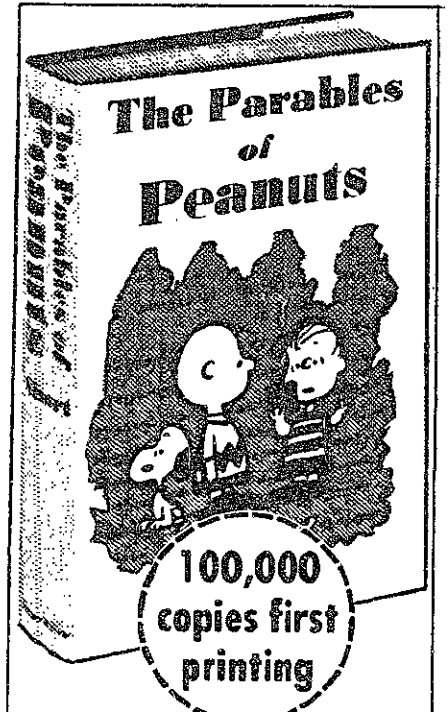
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Vol. LXXXVIII, No. 43

Nov. 8, 1968

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Second-class postage paid at Boston, Massachusetts. The Tech is published every Tuesday and Friday during the college year, except during college vacations by The Tech, Room #20-423, MIT Student Center, 84 Massachusetts Ave., Cambridge, Massachusetts 02139. Telephone: Area Code 617, 876-5855, and 864-6900, extension 273. United States Mail subscription rates: \$4.25 for one year, \$8.00 for two years.

Front page photo of Living Theatre by Dave Shmansky

MEW, TL, GA, KHW, DLD

Peace—now?

One of the key issues raised during this year's campaign was that of electing as many "peace" candidates to both the Senate and House as possible. Curiously enough, the newspapers have seen fit to ignore this issue, and content themselves with normal election coverage. For the benefit of our readers we offer the results of the various Senate elections where peace candidates were running.

New York: Paul O'Dwyer (D) lost to Jacob Javits (R). However, Javits has been consistently opposed to the war also — call it a half-loss.

California: Alan Cranston (D) defeated his reactionary opponent, Max Rafferty (R).

Missouri: Thomas Eagleton (D) defeated Tom Curtis (R).

Pennsylvania: Joseph Clark (D) lost to Richard Schweiker (R).

Arkansas: J. William Fulbright (D) defeated Charles Bernard (R).

Maryland: Charles Mathias (R) defeated Dan Brewster (D).

Florida: Collins (D) lost to Gurney (R).
 Oregon: Wayne Morse (D) lost to Packwood (R).
 Iowa: Harold Hughes (D) declared the winner in an exceedingly close race.

Connecticut: Senator Abraham Ribicoff (D) won handily.

South Dakota: Senator George McGovern (D) won re-election.

Idaho: Sen. Frank Church (D) won easily.

Ohio: Gilligan (D) lost to Saxbe (R) — another case in which it is difficult to cry over any result.

Illinois: William Clark (D) lost to Everett Dirksen (R).

In house races, Al Lowenstein was the only peace candidate to win election. Notable losers were New Hampshire's Dave Hoeh and James Farmer of New York.

According to our admittedly unofficial tally, in states where there was a major battle on the issue of the war, the peace candidates came up with nine wins out of fourteen chances. Not bad for amateurs.

By Jim Smith

Nixon's the one

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6 — The old dropout, Richard M. Nixon, has finally landed a job. Unable to convince the voters in good times that he could make things better, he has finally convinced them that he is the "least of three evils". Now we face a Nixon administration.

Any change is exciting, of course, especially in the White House. The indecision is over. And there is such relief for the citizens from the weighty consideration of those three evils that he now takes the selection of a candidate as more positive than he would have otherwise. The selection of Nixon carries an air of inviting suspense, similar, one might say, to anticipating Hell Week. In the coming weeks, after eager waiting, we will belatedly find out what the new Nixon is really like if it exists.

The narrowness of his Victory promises, according to the pundits, that his cabinet will include liberal Republicans and possibly even some Democrats. Hopefully, these appointments will say something better than his first — that of his running mate.

A President Nixon is no longer a "spectre". What will he be like?

He will not be another Eisenhower. The problems are different and certainly greater, requiring what Nixon himself called an "activist president". Unlike the General, Nixon does have the political experience to be such an activist.

The post of President does itself have a liberalizing effect on the candidate — as it did indeed on Lyndon Johnson. Nixon's constituency as President will be Washington's black majority (which voted Democratic by 82%) as well as those who voted for him.

The chief problem of the presidency is its isolation, which poses a stronger threat to the conservatives than the liberals. Instead of being first among equals (like, for example, a majority leader in congress) the President is first among all. Gene McCarthy once cited this difference, concerning foreign policy. He explained the importance of association: that he

had "learned" from Fulbright and from Senate hearings, whereas Johnson had only to learn from himself and his military advisers.

Because of his isolation, the President has to take special care to listen. President Kennedy is remembered by his biographers for the quality, even while on Capitol Hill. Wayne Morse tells of making his earliest speech against US involvement in Vietnam. "The week he was killed," recounts Morse, "the President said to me, 'You know, Wayne, you might be right. Can you give me a half day to talk about this with you?'"

Nixon will be listening in the coming weeks to Lyndon Johnson. The question is, will he be listening after January 20 to the voices of peace? Will he listen to the voices of the ghetto currently reduced to the language of violence? Or will President Nixon, like Johnson, say "shut up?"

If President Nixon does listen, it could be a very promising four years ahead. As Walter Lippman has said, the Democrats have really earned this defeat. Progressive programs have been blown by a well-meaning but too frivolous Democratic leadership. Republican principles can be and are very effective, especially in the management of programs.

The Nixon proposal for tax incentive to cure urban ills is, of course, equally insufficient, but combined with Democratic programs, it can provide a more balanced approach.

One thing that cannot be underestimated is the growing liberal faction of the Republican Party. This faction has been generally ignored by the press, but is very strong. This faction, for example, is behind congressional reform and election reform, both of which have been suppressed by the Democratic leadership in Congress.

Now it is these Republicans who will be eating breakfast at the White House. With Nixon's established capability for reconciliation, a liberalized Republican Party and a Democratic Congress could prove to be an excellent combination.

footnotes*

by Greg Bernhard!

45. One of the highlights of the Sanctuary was the "liberation" of the washroom on the third floor. Ordinarily reserved for the fairer sex, the room was announced to be available for heterosexual use. (But then it wasn't really possible to tell the difference for a segment of the people there anyway.)

46. There was at least one student, a sophomore, who was "resisting the Resistance." After somehow getting the number of one of the few Sanctuary phones, he amused himself by calling and reporting such things as "the ROTC cadets are assembling in the Armory and plan to attack." Tiring of this, he then would just call and, after someone answered the other end, he would push the "hold" button on the phone, tying up the line.

47. Wellesley College's student newspaper, the Wellesley News, appears to be having the same sort of battle with faculty secrecy that The Tech has

experienced for some time. The reporters have to write about the faculty meetings from the minutes, which are released only after a vote of confidentiality on them has been taken. The minutes of the last meeting, however, reveal that a motion to allow ten students to attend the meetings was tabled. The motion would allow the students to speak on the floor and bring issues before the faculty.

48. Two Baker House volleyball teams playing in the Cage the other night had a hard time keeping abreast of the game. It seems that an actress from the Living Theatre was busy posing on the other side of the room without any clothes on.

49. As long as we're on the subject of the Living Theatre, we understand that Undergraduate Association President Maria Kivisild, watching the production of "Paradise Now" Tuesday evening, remarked, "Is this what pot does to you?"

Pro ...

To the Editor:

With concern and joy, I participated in the MIT Sanctuary this past week (October 29th). I wish to express my appreciation to the MIT administration and maintenance crew at the Student Center for their round-the-clock work and cooperation. As was explained to me, it is the policy of the administration to let the students alone. Whatever motivation prevailed, I wish to thank each employee for allowing us a meeting place.

Nancy C. Zare
 Senior, B.U.

... and Con

(Ed. note: The following letter was mailed to MIT President Howard Johnson on November 4. Because of the subject matter it deals with, it is printed here.)

Dear President Johnson:

We view with shock and dismay the recent events concerned with the "sanctuary" in our Student Center. Not only do we differ with the declared objectives and methods of the groups involved, we further strongly object to the posture, real or implied, taken by MIT regarding it.

The "sanctuary" is obstructing the

due process of law by attempting to shield an admittedly AWOL soldier from arrest by the proper authorities. That the MIT administration should have any doubts about whether they should permit this activity to continue is itself a matter of concern. It is hardly necessary to point out that aiding and abetting a fugitive from justice is not a proper role for MIT to assume. Yet we read in The Tech (Vol. 88, No. 41) that the Provost of MIT states "If I were a bit younger, I'd be down there myself..."

We also protest the unwarranted action of certain professors in holding classes in the "sanctuary". Aside from the dubious value of studying 18.01 or any other subject amid the disorder of the "sanctuary", it is unfair to force upon a student the choice either of lending his bodily presence to that group or of missing the class. Cancelling a class for this purpose is equally unfair, as students are thus deprived of the education for which they are here. We object to these attempts to use the MIT educational process and facilities to try to sell private political views. Those students and faculty members who feel so strongly about the political situation that their studies and regular professional activities have halted in favor of political action should be

urged by the administration to go on leave of absence until they are once again ready to pursue the educational and professional goals for which they supposedly came to MIT in the first place.

The participants in the "sanctuary" have placed the AWOL soldier on a pedestal to be emulated by others. This ludicrous hero worship has even extended to certain members of the MIT faculty, one of whom has been quoted in The Tech (Vol. 88, No. 41.5) to the effect that this symbol of the moment is "... highly qualified to be an MIT student" but "maybe MIT isn't qualified to accept him." It is impossible to find words strong enough to express our disgust at this mockery of MIT and its standards.

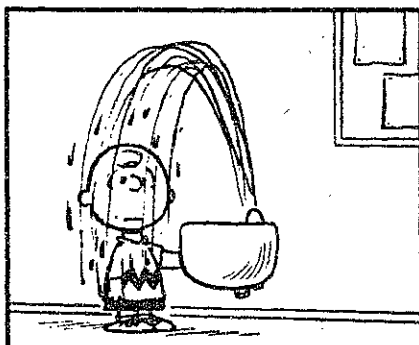
Finally, we are horrified at the conditions in the "sanctuary". During the past week the Student Center has become a transient hotel for hundreds of people. These people, largely from outside the MIT community, include two motorcycle gangs and many other "non-students". They are not only engaged in activities unsuited to the Student Center, but are disrupting other activities which had been previously planned. Further, the "sanctuary" will cause additional expense to MIT, both for repairs to the damage that has occurred, and for the necessity of cleaning up the squalid conditions the occupants have created.

For all these reasons we object to the "sanctuary". We feel that by word and deed the MIT administration has given its support to this illegal activity. We find it deplorable that an institution of MIT's prominence permits itself to be used in such a manner, and we view with utmost alarm the precedent being established.

Robert Bendler, '71

(Please turn to page 8.)

PEANUTS



Saloma sees difficult term for President-elect Inner Belt need restudied

By Bob Dennis

As Professor John Saloma entered the classroom for his II am class in 17.21, The American Political Process, he stoically announced that the television networks had just given Illinois to Nixon, putting him over the top in the electoral college. "So, it's all over," he declared as he wrote "287" on the board. "It sure is!" replied some of his snickering, somewhat disillusioned, students.

Professor Saloma went on to assert that, because of the nature of his victory, including the ramifications of his poor showing among Negroes, "Nixon faces a 'difficult' four years."

He said that the election was so much closer than originally expected because of voters' increased awareness of the inherent "weakness" of the Nixon-Agnew ticket rather than any spontaneous enthusiasm for Humphrey. He added that the bombing halt was a factor in Humphrey's late surge.

In perhaps his most significant remark, Prof. Saloma (a Republican who supported Rockefeller before working for Nixon-Agnew) asserted that he definitely believed that McCarthy or any of the other Democratic peace candidates could have beaten Nixon by winning some of the midwestern and western states which formed the base of the former Vice-President's victory.

Professor Saloma commented that the significance of the Nixon win was in the way he put it together. Besides his traditional base, his big breakthrough was in carrying California, Ohio, New Jersey, and Illinois, and on this basis he can claim a "national victory."

He said that the biggest difference between the elections of 1960 and 1968 was this year's total loss of the South by the Democrats.

Professor Saloma then offered the inspiring thought that, because Nixon

carried North Carolina and South Carolina, Strom Thurmond will apparently have "considerable leverage" in the new administration. He noted that Thurmond turned back Wallace the way he repulsed Reagan at the convention.

In previous classes this term, Professor Saloma belittled the long-range effects of George Wallace's American Independent Party by describing how the American political system has a built-in bias against third parties.

Report of Pres.

Johnson stresses involvement despite funding, draft problems

By Joseph Kashi

The 1967-68 academic year was a time of change and ever-increasing academic ferment throughout the nation's thousands of universities and colleges.

Here at MIT, the drive toward greater personal and academic involvement was especially pronounced. President Howard Johnson, in this 1968 Report, repeatedly called for close communication between the many diverse elements of humanity, both at home, and abroad. He stressed the need for close contact between academic communities because of the interdependence of civilized groups upon one and other, and of the increasing need of technical cooperation to stave off the problems of war, hunger, and turmoil throughout the underdeveloped world.

Pres. Johnson saw the awakening of students across the land as a cause of hope in America, but, he stated that all had to discover new moral equivalents in the light of the changing times. The most important of these were concern

for mankind and greater community involvement. Perhaps this was the gist of the MIT experience last year, the drive for more meaningful involvement with the immediate environment around MIT, and a striving to get in closer contact with the human community.

The huge cuts in spending in the Federal budget mandated in the tax increase bill are bound to have serious repercussions upon the MIT research teams. In his report, Howard Johnson foresaw serious damage to both MIT and the nation if these cuts become annual exercises in fiscal brinkmanship. In this respect, 1970 looks even bleaker as cuts in Research and Development will probably be more commonplace and deeper.

Johnson also called for urgent action to totally reform the draft laws, which he termed unfair and inequitable.

During the '67-'68 school year, MIT's total enrollment increased by 163 to 7730 graduate and undergraduates. The number of graduate and undergraduate students

now been turned over to Urban Planning Aid, a nonprofit community organization which will act as advocate planners in all studies in the months to come.

Delicate Decision

The Inner Belt has long been a very delicate matter with Cambridge residents as witnessed by the abundance of signs "Cambridge is a city, not a highway". Regardless of what route is chosen, some people will invariably be hurt. Governor Volpe has consistently disagreed with those who have called for further study of the

almost exactly balanced each other, with 3873 graduates, and 3857 undergraduates matriculating in September, 1967. Seventy-eight foreign countries were represented on the MIT campus, and the foreign students made up 14.6% of the total MIT enrollment.

1949 degrees were granted by MIT during the '67-'68 year, 775 bachelor's degrees, 916 Masters, and 351 doctoral degrees. Of the 3857 undergraduates, about 56% (2170) students were receiving some form of financial aid from the Institute. All aid figures have increased considerably, both percentagewise and in total amounts awarded.

369 companies actively recruited 1652 students last year, and this effort produced a 50% increase in the number of Tech students entering business or industry immediately upon graduation, although the draft laws enacted in February also played a very large part in the large increase. 65% of all graduating MIT seniors planned to enter graduate school as opposed to last year's 77%.

Belt problem because the Belt route has already been studied more than any comparable highway problem. Furthermore, the governor is convinced that the Belt is a necessary addition to the network of superhighways around Boston, and that further study will only delay its construction without appreciably reducing the problems which building the Belt will cause.

Jim Morey, Executive Director of Urban Planning Aid, told The Tech that he envisions the studies to be undertaken as basically twofold. Working with "Save Our Cities," a community organization, the first task will be to once again try to determine whether the Inner Belt is really "A necessary addition to the maze of metropolitan routes already in operation. Assuming it is necessary, the second task would be to determine a route where it would do the least damage to the residents of the four cities it will traverse, and to study what kinds of "joint developments," such as housing, schools, and small industry, would facilitate the construction and operation of the highway.

Proposed routes

Three basic routes have been proposed thus far. The Brookline-Elm Route, which cuts through the residential areas to the north of the Institute, has met with greatest approval. Other routes include the Portland-Albany Route which goes through light industry to the north of the Institute, and the Railroad Route, along the right of way of the Boston and Albany Railroad which runs through the MIT campus. The latter two routes were rejected after MIT emphasized to the state how detrimental such routes would be to the Institute, and in turn to national security since they would have gone through the MIT Instrumentation Labs.

Future delays

Decisions concerning the Inner Belt (please turn to page 10)

We, as members of the MIT faculty, applaud the courage of
Pvt. Jack M. O'Conner whose protest against the War
in Vietnam has led him to seek sanctuary here. We
support the granting of this sanctuary.

Warren Ambrose
Mathematics
Neamith Ankeny
Mathematics
Michael Appleby
City and Regional Planning
Pranab K. Bardhan
Economics
Jagdish Bhagwati
Economics
William L. Black
Mathematics
Richard L. Brenner
Electrical Engineering - T. A.
William Bridge
Geology - T. A.
Boruch Brody
Humanities
Sylvain Bromberger
Humanities
Michael J. Brower
Management
M. K. Burt
Modern Languages
Stephen Carr
City and Regional Planning
Richard Cartwright
Humanities
Noam Chomsky
Modern Languages
Lawrence Corwin
Mathematics
Gerald Dworkin
Humanities

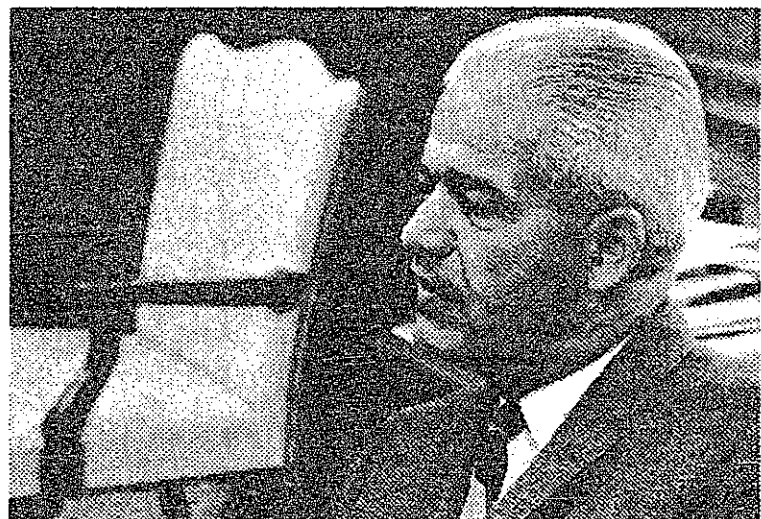
E. E. Hagen
Economics
Andrew Hawley
Humanities
Ken Hale
Linguistics
Daniel M. Holland
Management
Louis Kampf
Humanities
Dennis Klatt
Electrical Engineering
Dave Kolb
Management
Edwin Kuh
Management and Economics
Robert Leiken
Humanities
Manuel Lerman
Mathematics
Mark Levensky
Humanities
Paul Macavoy
Management
G. Hubert Matthews
Modern Languages and
Linguistics
Arthur Mattuck
Mathematics
John McNeas
Humanities
Paula Menyuk
R. L. E.
Michael V. Miller
Humanities

Ronald C. Rosenberg
Mechanical Engineering
John Robert Ross
Modern Languages
Ronald Rothchild
Mechanical Engineering - T. A.
Jerome Rothenberg
Economics
Irwin Rubin
Management
Charles Sargent
Physics
Steven F. Savitt
Philosophy
Thomas B. Sheridan
Mechanical Engineering
William M. Singer
Mathematics
J. A. Smith III
Religious Counselor
Barry Sparks
Humanities
Kenneth N. Stevens
Electrical Engineering
Peter Temin
Economics
Lester C. Thurrow
Economics
Richard Wertz
Humanities
Joseph Wizenbaum
Electrical Engineering and
Political Science
Michael Zigmund
Nutrition - R. Assoc.

J. W. F. Huggins
R. L. E.
Marvin Manheim
Civil Engineering
Robert J. Silbey
Chemistry
David M. Chipman
Chemistry
Glen E. Gordon
Chemistry
Laurence H. Schott
Modern Languages
James Sessions
Religious Counselor
Ermanuel Drot
Mathematics - T. A.
Jeffery I. Steinfeld
Chemistry
Stuart Silverstone
Architecture
Jerry J. Toman
Chemical Engineering - F. T. A.
Jerome B. Lerman
Electrical Engineering - R. A.
Phillip Morrison
Physics
Joel Moses
Electrical Engineering
Bernard Maskit
Mathematics
John R. Myer
Architecture
Seymour Papert
Mathematics
Michael J. Fiore
Economics

Matthew Edell
Economics
Craig R. Eisendrath
Humanities
George F. Farris
Management
Harriet Fell
Mathematics
Robert R. Fenichel
Electrical Engineering
William R. Ferrell
Mechanical Engineering
Franklin M. Fisher
Economics
Duncan K. Foley
Economics
Ira Gerstein
Physics
Allen Graubard
Humanities
John C. Graves
Humanities
Victor Guillemin
Mathematics
Herman Pollack
Religious Counselor
David L. Ragozin
Mathematics
Paul Roberts
Management
Richard Robinson
Management
Paul Rodan
Economics

BUSINESS' MYOPIC VIEW-PROFITS VS BENEFITS FROM SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY



Dear Mr. DeYoung:

The urban blight, because of its concomitant insurgency of the city dweller, has finally been thrust before the all-too-unwilling eyes of the American public. Studies indicate that to alleviate the problem, we should spend many billions on our cities within the next decade. The problem grows worse daily; however, business resists government intervention and control.

Our skies are filthy with smog, smoke, soot, and stench; yet only legislation could force industry to place antipollution devices on its automotive products and the same seems true for its smokestacks. Our rivers are already fetid conduits; yet, for purely economic reasons, industry continues to dump its noxious by-products into public waters rather than otherwise dispose of them. Our cities are a snarl of transportation congestion, yet business solves that problem by merely running away to develop new branches in unaffected areas. Our urban housing is often unfit for habitation; yet, rather than redevelop close-in housing and recreation for its employees and potential customers, business does nothing until government urban renewal takes charge—then business complains of waste, graft, inefficiency, and intrusion upon free enterprise.

What evidence of civic responsibility extending beyond the stockholder does business show? When will business relinquish its myopic view of "PROFIT NOW!" in favor of long-term benefits? Can you, as a businessman, feel proud of business' record on these important issues?

Yours truly,

Mark Bookspan

Mark Bookspan
Pre-Med, Ohio State

Dear Mr. Bookspan:

Unquestionably our central cities are faced with the explosive pressures being built by the interacting ills of slum housing, relative poverty, hard-core unemployment, traffic congestion, air and water pollution. These are not new problems, but the urgent demand for solution is underscored by the many episodes of readily-triggered violence now so commonly seen.

Yet paradoxically, as these crises worsened, our overall economy has witnessed unparalleled productivity, higher employment, and better living standards for the larger majority of our population than ever in history.

In turn, this has precipitated a trek to suburbia of such proportion that many downtown residential areas have been virtually abandoned to a highly explosive, usually non-white, residual population.

There are no pat solutions to these problems. Consider for a moment the magnitude of the efforts during the past thirty years relative to urban renewal, public housing, and the war on poverty. The results have fallen far short of the expectations voiced by those who advocated massive public spending and the multiplication of additional governmental agency programming. In this context, I think it is not an exaggeration to say that the defining of goals for the community, and the determination of the means for their achievement, was regarded strictly as governmental prerogative and strictly outside of business' purview.

Yet there is now an increasingly vocal ground swell that private industry somehow holds the key to solving the more pressing urban problems—if only its attention can be diverted from its "blind pursuit of profits," and its social conscience awakened.

As Kenneth Clark, the well-known Negro psychologist, has said: "Business and industry are our last hopes because they are the most realistic elements of our society."

To assess the collective activities of business throughout the nation, in developing and implementing practicable solutions for varying aspects of urban problems, is manifestly impossible. But let me mention a number of typical examples in the field of air and water pollution.

The auto, steel, oil, rubber, lumber, paper, and chemical industries, to name a few, have expended literally *billions* of dollars in applied research and in the installation of mechanical apparatus for the appreciable reduction of smog, noxious fumes, dust, silt, and other air and water pollutants. Examples: the steel industry in the Chicago area has eliminated 27,000 tons of the 88,000 tons of particulate matter that accumulates annually to aggravate the city's air problem . . . Chrysler, Ford and General Motors have programs ranging from the control of fumes given off in painting auto bodies, and water pollutants from chromeplating processes, to dust

collectors at foundries, to intense research for economically practical auto exhaust controls . . . Crown Zellerbach has developed means to eliminate 90 per cent of the solids and 98 per cent of the hydrogen sulphide from gases leaving its kraft mills . . .

Dow Chemical has instituted various successful methods to reduce water pollution from industrial plant wastes, and to reclaim certain types of ponds and natural streams . . . In Goodyear, installation of a \$750,000 waste water treatment system at our facilities in Gadsden, Alabama, assures purification of millions of gallons daily before return to the Coosa River. Moreover, air and water pollution control equipment is being installed in some eight other plants, while all new facilities under construction, or those recently built, have such controls in their specifications. All of this has been done voluntarily. Does this action bespeak of "Profits Now," as you suggest?

But industry isn't the only source of air and water pollution, much needs to be done in the areas of public and private housing, sewage control, and garbage disposal—just to name a few.

Slum housing, hard-core unemployment, education, and traffic congestion also are the focus of direct business involvement. In short, business is responding to the challenge of the times by channeling some of its capabilities directly to public sector requirements. Westinghouse, alone, is spending millions in this area and the list of others is considerable.

Business' success in such programs results solely from capabilities which have been perfected through the disciplines of our free enterprise system. Business' real forte lies in its effective meeting of customer needs and demands by the translation of creative research, production abilities, and resources through managerial skills under the incentive of profit-making. The profits generated as a result of this process provide the underpinnings of our entire economy.

In other words, business is in business to make a profit. It is only through the accrual of profits that funds are available for all social improvement programs, whether originated by the public sector, or at the instance of business' own initiative, or jointly with government.

A thorough appraisal of the record, therefore, will reveal that the nation's business community—both on its own and in concert with government—is developing, underwriting, and implementing, viable efforts to solve the problems which you rightfully say demand attention. In terms of responsiveness to these needs and increasingly effective solutions, I think a noteworthy record is in the making, with expenditures ranging in the billions. Without profits, this money would not be available for these programs, which offer no monetary return to industry whatsoever.

Sincerely,

Russell DeYoung

Russell DeYoung, Chairman,
The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company

IS ANYBODY LISTENING TO CAMPUS VIEWS?

BUSINESSMEN ARE.



Three chief executive officers—The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company's Chairman, Russell DeYoung, The Dow Chemical Company's President, H. D. Doan, and Motorola's Chairman, Robert W. Galvin—are responding to serious questions and viewpoints posed by students about business and its role in our changing society . . . and from their perspective as heads of major corporations are exchanging

views through means of a campus/corporate Dialogue Program on specific issues raised by leading student spokesmen.

Here, Mark Bookspan, an Ohio State Chemistry major, who plans a medical career, is exploring issues with Mr. DeYoung.

In the course of the full Dialogue Program, David G. Clark, a Master of Arts candidate at Stanford University, also will explore issues with Mr. DeYoung, as will David M. Butler, Electrical Engineering, Michigan State, and Stan Chess, Journalism, Cornell, with Mr.

Doan; similarly, Arthur M. Klebanoff, Government, Yale, and Arnold Shelby, Latin American Studies, Tulane, with Mr. Galvin.

These Dialogues will appear in this publication, and other campus newspapers across the country, throughout this academic year. Campus comments are invited, and should be forwarded to Mr. DeYoung, Goodyear, Akron, Ohio; Mr. Doan, Dow Chemical, Midland, Michigan; or Mr. Galvin, Motorola, Franklin Park, Illinois, as appropriate.

Realtors, city agencies share housing blame

Note: This is the second article in a series on the housing crisis in Cambridge.)

By Robert Dennis, Group Leader
Harvey Baker
Alan Baumgardner
Alex Markowski

In this installment, we continue our effort to view the Cambridge Housing Crisis from a relevant angle. We will examine the drive for rent control, the views of the various realty companies, the role of the various city agencies, and of the university-supported Cambridge Corporation.

As Councillor Ackerman has stated, the "villains" in the housing crisis are the local estate developer. One local group that shares this view is the Cambridge Peace and Freedom Party, which is now working on a city-wide petition to force the City Council to consider rent control. Charging that "the City Council has always kow-towed to the Universities and the real estate interests and has never enforced the zoning and health codes," the group hopes for 100 signatures which would force the Council to vote on the rent control question and would bring about a city-wide referendum on the subject if the Council rejects the proposal.

The party is seeking rent control as the only viable way to curtail the corrupt practices of local landlords who begin by raising the rents which students must pay, knowing they can live in doubles, triples, or even larger groups, and force everyone to pay higher rents by threatening to work people with students taking over their homes. The Party's rent control law would set the maximum rent for any Cambridge apartment to be equal to or less than what was charged on January 1, 1968. A landlord could raise rents only if he makes substantial improvement in his property, and even then, the increase would only be a small percentage of the cost of the improvement.

Admittedly, rent control would be difficult to administer. Among the arguments raised against it is that a lower level of rents would cause even more university students to seek campus housing. Also, landlords might allow their buildings to deteriorate, not only because they would try to cut costs as much as possible but also because the high occupancy rates would wear them of tenants.

As pointed out in our previous article, the Cambridge City Council is itself studying the feasibility of rent control. In a recent development, the members of the MIT Sanctuary formed a discussion group to examine the

favor students over the low-income residents because the former can pay more by living in groups. Mr. Alpert declared that if both sides are willing, then "under the free enterprise system, why not?" He offered a reason why students might be preferred — because they pay their rents regularly and are generally "reasonable". He declared, however, that his agency does not favor students as a general policy and noted that in several cases students have left their apartments "in a mess" when they moved out.

Charging that the city government actually refused state aid for low-income housing five or six years ago, Mr. Alpert asserted that the city has been "negligent" concerning the housing shortage. Noting that many of the older buildings in the city are neither adequate nor liveable, he said that it is impossible for private capital to alleviate the situation because of the high costs of large-scale renovation. He concluded that

troubles have sharply reduced new housing starts throughout the US one cannot ignore the fact that the city has built only 88 units of low income housing in the last 15 years and none at all during the past five years. Although the deficit-ridden city government must constantly face the financial obstacles of new construction, there are other factors which must be considered.

During the special City Council meeting of October 15, Councillor Edward Crane noted that although the city has such agencies as the Cambridge Housing Authority, the Cambridge Redevelopment Authority, the CEOC, and the Cambridge Corporation, the city has gleaned meager results from them. Calling them a "High-salaried non-producing crew," he cried that the city has had enough of "plan on plan" and now needs "brick on brick."

In "A Suggested Housing Program for Cambridge," the Cambridge Planning Board

projects and problems of that agency. He explained that the CRA is essentially a "special-purpose agency", working only on projects assigned by the City Council.

The CRA is currently collaborating with the Cambridge Corporation on two projects: the Walden project in northwest Cambridge and the Wellington-Harrington project. Although the former project has been plagued by financial difficulties (as will be discussed below), funds have already been committed for the latter plan, which will be a co-operative ownership project with projected rents of \$90-115.

The CRA is also engaged in the proposed rehabilitation of 127 acres (and 2000 units) north of Technology Square, a project to fill in a portion of the Lechmere Canal area as a site for housing, a possible 4000 unit development in the Alewife Brook area, and an exploration of possible redevelopment in Kendall, Central, and

'High-salaried, non-producing crew' develops 'plan on plan' but lags in 'brick on brick'

one-third of Cambridge should be torn down and rebuilt. (He said that this third of the city is generally not the areas in which the universities have been buying property,) but again cautioned that tenants could not afford the rents if private companies had to do the rebuilding.

He noted that the colleges are here to stay and that if owners want to rent to students, they should not be called "villains" (referring to Councillor Ackerman's charge). Explaining that owners of rental property pay a higher percentage of taxes than other interests, he added that landlords should not be called scapegoats. He also observed that the large number of students living in Cambridge has been a boon to the city's economy.

As for placing the blame on one party, Mr. Alpert offered a new aspect. He charged that the biggest violators are the Cambridge banks, who prefer to lend money outside of Cambridge rather than grant mortgages to local concerns. He declared that the fact that his and other companies have had to go outside Cambridge to obtain higher-cost loans has been a significant factor in rent increases.

On other matters, he scoffed at charges of rent-gouging, explaining that rents are determined on the basis of the sum of property prices, remodelling costs, and "management overhead"

recognized this problem in May, 1965. In a document of recommendations to the City Council which included calls for a new Advisory Housing Service agency, intensified code enforcement, new non-profit housing, new types of public housing, rent subsidies, rehabilitation of some public housing for private uses, and new social services for displaced residents, the Board declared:

"A program for better housing and better neighborhoods in Cambridge could be strengthened by establishing under the City Manager a new office of City Development headed by an individual responsible solely for this program which would positively co-ordinate the functions now carried by the Building Department, the code enforcement section of the Health Department, the Housing Authority, the Redevelopment Authority and the Planning Department and add to them new housing services. If this were done, goals for city development could be more clearly established in discussion with citizen associations and the City Council and ways to achieve them be more effectively developed."

The mayor comments

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Cambridge corporation
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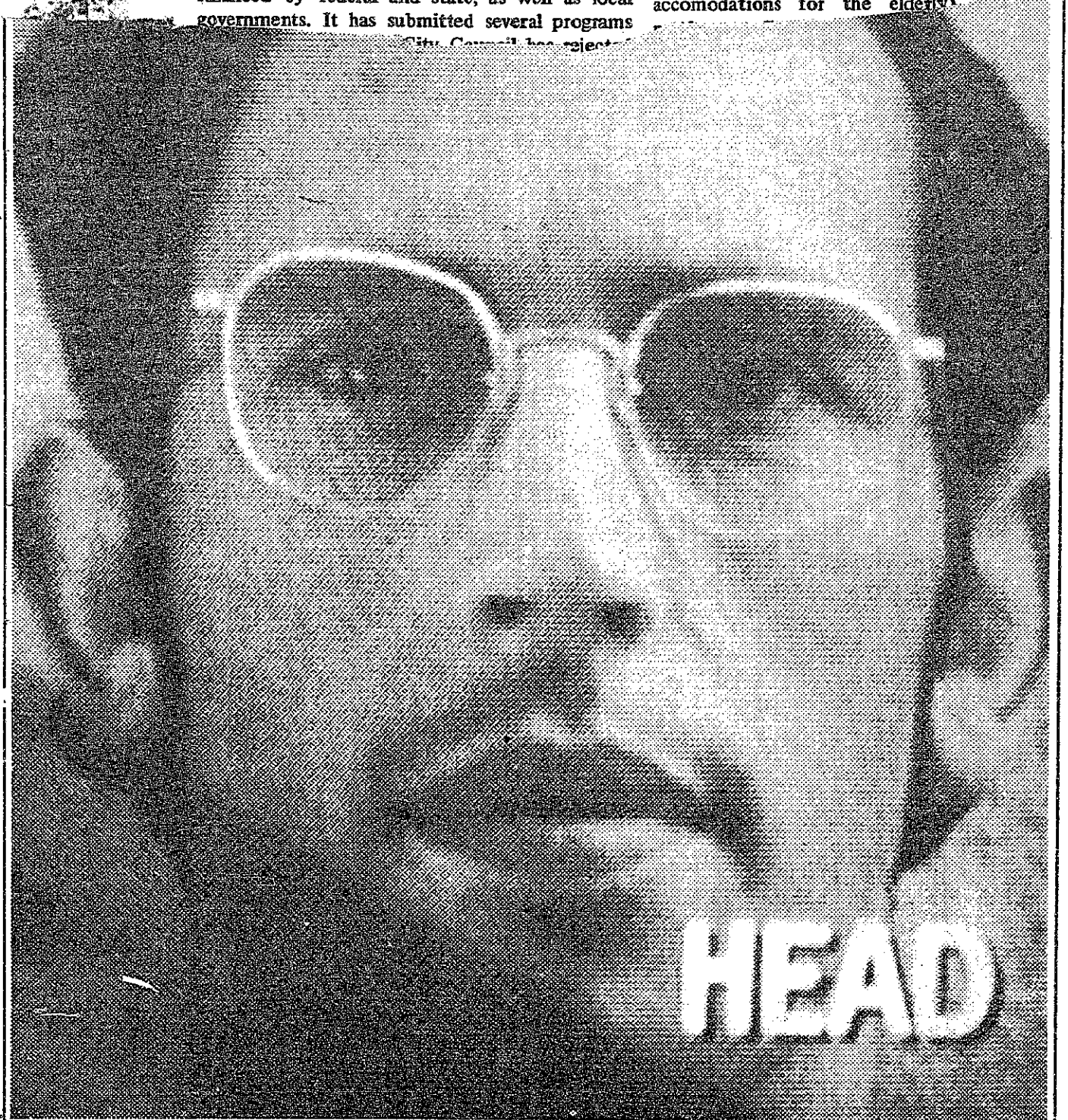
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HEAD

BUSINESS' MYOPIC VIEW-PROFITS IS BENEFITS FROM SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY



Dear Mr. DeYoung:

The urban blight, because of its concomitant insurgency of the city dweller, has finally been thrust before the all-too-unwilling eyes of the American public. Studies indicate that to alleviate the problem, we should spend many billions on our cities within the next decade. The problem grows worse daily; however, business resists government intervention and control.

Our skies are filthy with smog, smoke, soot, and stench; yet only legislation could force industry to place antipollution devices on its automotive products and the same seems true for its smokestacks. Our rivers are already fetid conduits; yet, for purely economic reasons, industry continues to dump its noxious by-products into public waters rather than otherwise dispose of them. Our cities are a snarl of transportation congestion, yet business solves that problem by merely running away to develop new branches in unaffected areas. Urban housing is often unfit for

Dear Mr. Bookspan:

Unquestionably our central cities are faced with the explosive pressures being built by the interacting ills of slum housing, relative poverty, hard-core unemployment, traffic congestion, air and water pollution. These are not new problems, but the urgent demand for solution is underscored by the many episodes of readily-triggered violence now so commonly seen.

Yet paradoxically, as these crises worsened, our overall economy has witnessed unparalleled productivity, higher employment, and better living standards for the larger majority of our population than ever in history.

In turn, this has precipitated a trek to suburbia of such proportion that many downtown residential areas have been virtually abandoned to a highly explosive, usually non-white, residual population.

There are no pat solutions to these problems. Consider for a moment the magnitude of the efforts during the past thirty years relative to urban renewal, public housing, and the war on poverty. The results have fallen far short of the expectations voiced by those who advocated massive public spending and the multiplication of additional governmental agency programming. In this context, I think it is not an exaggeration to say that the defining of goals for the community, and the determination of the means for their achievement, was regarded strictly as governmental prerogative and strictly outside of business' purview.

Yet there is now an increasingly vocal ground swell that private industry somehow holds the key to solving the more pressing urban problems—if only its attention can be diverted from its "blind pursuit of profits," and its social conscience awakened.

As Kenneth Clark, the well-known Negro psychologist, has said: "Business and industry are our last hopes because they are the most realistic elements of our society."

To assess the collective activities of business throughout the nation, in developing and implementing practicable solutions for varying aspects of urban problems, is manifestly impossible. But let me mention a few...

collectors at foundries, to intense research for economically practical auto exhaust controls... Crown Zellerbach has developed means to eliminate 90 per cent of the solids and 98 per cent of the hydrogen sulphide from gases leaving its kraft mills...

Dow Chemical has instituted various successful methods to reduce water pollution from industrial plant wastes, and to reclaim certain types of ponds and natural streams... In Goodyear, installation of a \$750,000 waste water treatment system at our facilities in Gadsden, Alabama, assures purification of millions of gallons daily before return to the Coosa River. Moreover, air and water pollution control equipment is being installed in some eight other plants, while all new facilities under construction, or those recently built, have such controls in their specifications. All of this has been done voluntarily. Does this action bespeak of "Profits Now," as you suggest?

But industry isn't the only source of air and water pollution, much needs to be done in the areas of public and private housing, sewage control, and garbage disposal—just to name a few.

Slum housing, hard-core unemployment, education, and traffic congestion also are the focus of direct business involvement. In short, business is responding to the challenge of the times by channeling some of its capabilities directly to public sector requirements. Westinghouse, alone, is spending millions in this area and the list of others is considerable.

Business' success in such programs results solely from capabilities which have been perfected through the disciplines of our free enterprise system. Business' real forte lies in its effective meeting of customer needs and demands by the translation of creative research, production abilities, and resources through managerial skills under the incentive of profit-making. The profits generated as a result of this process provide the underpinnings of our entire economy.

In other words, business is in business to make a profit. It is only through the accrual of profits that funds are available for all social improvement programs, whether originated by the public sector or at the instance of business.

We must be bragging too much about Beechwood Ageing.

Because we're starting to get some flak about it. Like, "Beechwood, Beechwood... big deal." And "If Beechwood Ageing is so hot, why don't you tell everybody what it is?"

So we will.

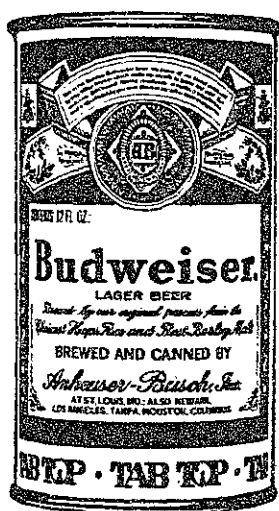
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These beechwood strips offer extra surface area for tiny yeast particles to cling to, helping clarify the beer. And since these strips are also porous, they help absorb beer's natural "edge," giving Budweiser its finished taste. Or in other words, "a taste, a smoothness and a drinkability you will find in no other beer at any price."

Ah yes, drinkability. That's what's so special about Beechwood Ageing. But you know that.



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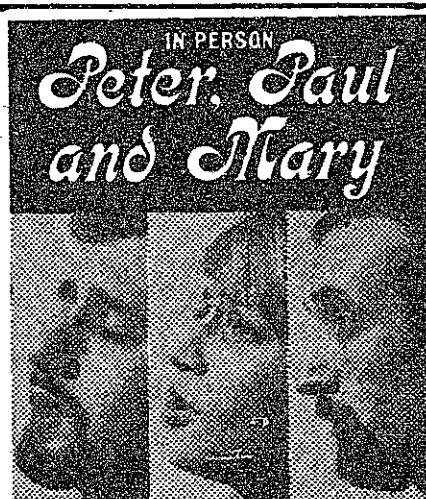
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ANNOUNCEMENTS
* Next Thursday, Friday, Saturday, November 14 through the MIT Gilbert and Sullivan Society presenting "HMS Pinafore" in Kresge Auditorium at 8:30 pm. The reserved seats are available from Kresge Box Office or in the lobby Building 10.
* There will be a free poetry reading Monday November 11, starting at 8:30 pm in the Mezzanine Room of the Student Center. Jed Stein will read selections from his work concentrating on sonnets, haiku, and free verse.

HARVARD SO 492-4500
Jack Lemmon — Walter Matthau
"THE ODD COUPLE"
2:15, 5:55, 9:35
plus Michael York in
"The Strange Affair"
4:00 and 7:45

BATTLE SO 492-4225
Last times Saturday!
Kenji Mizoguchi's
"LIFE OF OHARU"
4:30, 7:00, 9:30, Sat. mat. 2:00
Sunday — Monday — Tuesday
Renoir's "RULES OF THE GAME"

Realtors, city agencies share housing blame

Note: This is the second article in a series on housing crisis in Cambridge.)

By Robert Dennis, Group Leader
Harvey Baker
Alan Baumgardner
Alex Markowski

In this installment, we continue our effort to view the Cambridge Housing Crisis from a relevant angle. We will examine the drive for rent control, the views of the various realty companies, the role of the various city agencies, and of the university-supported Cambridge Corporation.

As Councillor Ackerman has stated, the "villains" in the housing crisis are the local real estate developer. One local group that shares this view is the Cambridge Peace and Freedom Party, which is now working on a city-wide petition to force the City Council to consider rent control. Charging that "the City Council has always kow-towed to the Universities and the real estate interests and has never enforced the zoning and health codes," the group hopes for signatures which would force the Council to take on the rent control question and would bring about a city-wide referendum on the subject if the Council rejects the proposal.

The party is seeking rent control as the only viable way to curtail the corrupt practices of landlords who begin by raising the rents which students must pay, knowing they can live in doubles, triples, or even larger groups, and then everyone to pay higher rents by threatening to work people with students taking over their homes. The Party's rent control law would set the maximum rent for any Cambridge apartment to be equal to or less than what was charged on January 1, 1968. A landlord could raise rents only if he makes substantial improvement in his property, and even then, the increase would only be a small percentage of the cost of the improvement.

Admittedly, rent control would be difficult to administer. Among the arguments raised against it is that a lower level of rents would attract even more university students to seek campus housing. Also, landlords might allow their buildings to deteriorate, not only because they would try to cut costs as much as possible, but also because the high occupancy rates would wear them of tenants.

As pointed out in our previous article, the Cambridge City Council is itself studying the feasibility of rent control. In a recent development, the members of the MIT Sanctuary formed a discussion group to examine the

favor students over the low-income residents because the former can pay more by living in groups. Mr. Alpert declared that if both sides are willing, then "under the free enterprise system, why not?" He offered a reason why students might be preferred - because they pay their rents regularly and are generally "reasonable". He declared, however, that his agency does not favor students as a general policy and noted that in several cases students have left their apartments "in a mess" when they moved out.

Charging that the city government actually refused state aid for low-income housing five or six years ago, Mr. Alpert asserted that the city has been "negligent" concerning the housing shortage. Noting that many of the older buildings in the city are neither adequate nor liveable, he said that it is impossible for private capital to alleviate the situation because of the high costs of large-scale renovation. He concluded that

troubles have sharply reduced new housing starts throughout the US one cannot ignore the fact that the city has built only 88 units of low income housing in the last 15 years and none at all during the past five years. Although the deficit-ridden city government must constantly face the financial obstacles of new construction, there are other factors which must be considered.

During the special City Council meeting of October 15, Councillor Edward Crane noted that although the city has such agencies as the Cambridge Housing Authority, the Cambridge Redevelopment Authority, the CEOC, and the Cambridge Corporation, the city has gleaned meager results from them. Calling them a "High-salaried non-producing crew," he cried that the city has had enough of "plan on plan" and now needs "brick on brick."

In "A Suggested Housing Program for Cambridge," the Cambridge Planning Board

projects and problems of that agency. He explained that the CRA is essentially a "special-purpose agency", working only on projects assigned by the City Council.

The CRA is currently collaborating with the Cambridge Corporation on two projects: the Walden project in northwest Cambridge and the Wellington-Harrington project. Although the former project has been plagued by financial difficulties (as will be discussed below), funds have already been committed for the latter plan, which will be a co-operative ownership project with projected rents of \$90-115.

The CRA is also engaged in the proposed rehabilitation of 127 acres (and 2000 units) north of Technology Square, a project to fill in a portion of the Lechmere Canal area as a site for housing, a possible 4000 unit development in the Alewife Brook area, and an exploration of possible redevelopment in Kendall, Central, and

'High-salaried, non-producing crew' develops 'plan on plan' but lags in 'brick on brick'

one-third of Cambridge should be torn down and rebuilt. (He said that this third of the city is generally not the areas in which the universities have been buying property,) but again cautioned that tenants could not afford the rents if private companies had to do the rebuilding.

He noted that the colleges are here to stay and that if owners want to rent to students, they should not be called "villains" (referring to Councillor Ackerman's charge). Explaining that owners of rental property pay a higher percentage of taxes than other interests, he added that landlords should not be called scapegoats. He also observed that the large number of students living in Cambridge has been a boon to the city's economy.

As for placing the blame on one party, Mr. Alpert offered a new aspect. He charged that the biggest violators are the Cambridge banks, who prefer to lend money outside of Cambridge rather than grant mortgages to local concerns. He declared that the fact that his and other companies have had to go outside Cambridge to obtain higher-cost loans has been a significant factor in rent increases.

On other matters, he scoffed at charges of rent-gouging, explaining that rents are determined on the basis of the sum of property prices, remodeling costs, and "management overhead"

recognized this problem in May, 1965. In a document of recommendations to the City Council which included calls for a new Advisory Housing Service agency, intensified code enforcement, new non-profit housing, new types of public housing, rent subsidies, rehabilitation of some public housing for private uses, and new social services for displaced residents, the Board declared:

"A program for better housing and better neighborhoods in Cambridge could be strengthened by establishing under the City Manager a new office of City Development headed by an individual responsible solely for this program which would positively co-ordinate the functions now carried by the Building Department, the code enforcement section of the Health Department, the Housing Authority, the Redevelopment Authority and the Planning Department and add to them new housing services. If this were done, goals for city development could be more clearly established in discussion with citizen associations and the City Council and ways to achieve them be more effectively developed."

The mayor comments

In an interview in his City Hall office, Mayor Walter Sullivan of Cambridge discussed the housing crisis and explained how politics has hindered the city's role in alleviating the housing shortage.

According to Mayor Sullivan, the Cambridge Housing Authority and the Cambridge Redevelopment Authority have failed to take a more active role in building new housing not just for lack of funds but because of political opposition in City Hall. The CHA, whose purpose is to build and maintain housing in the city, is financed by federal and state, as well as local governments. It has submitted several programs and requests, but the City Council has rejected most of them out of fear of the effects of upheaval and displacement among their constituents. Similarly, many of the plans of the CRA have been rejected by the Council, which usually argues that the proposed lands for renewal are not sufficiently blighted.

On other matters, the Mayor expressed regret at the failure of the city to take greater advantage of the Leased Housing Program, a failure which he attributes to the lack of support among local realtors. He said that MIT and Harvard have co-operated as well as possible in the area of housing even though they seem to be buying up large chunks of property in the city. He commented that, for the most part, the Cambridge Housing Convention was well-intentioned and said that a study is now underway concerning the legality of their resolutions, which the City Council approved on October 21.

He also announced that his office is co-operating with the Board of Health in an effort to cope with local landlords who permit many persons to share an apartment. On the subject of rent control, he suggested that the plan might help although it is probably not the whole solution. Despite the fact that "nowhere in the world" is land as expensive as in Cambridge, Mayor Sullivan expressed hope that the housing situation could soon be improved, and pointed to a proposed development in back of City Hall as a possible starting point.

In recent developments, plans were announced for a 200-unit high-rise project for the elderly to be built over a 165-space parking lot on Green St. at Franklin St. near Central Square. In addition, construction of a 68-unit elderly housing project was begun on October 23 on 8th St. in East Cambridge.

Redevelopment authority

In an interview, Mr. Robert Rowland, Executive Director of the Cambridge Redevelopment Authority, discussed some of the

Harvard Squares.

Mr. Rowland said that the chief problem in housing has been the lack of open area: "We can get two men to the moon, but solving the terrestrial space problem can sometimes be more difficult." Concerning the financial impediments to new housing, he asserted: "We still have not found a magic wand that can be waved over a site and produce new housing. Constructing new housing is a time consuming problem." He said that there is no sharp conflict between the City administration and the Cambridge Housing Convention since they both agree that there is a crucial need for new housing in Cambridge. "The dispute arises from the translation of this need into new housing," Mr. Rowland said that he was not in a position to discuss either the charges of lack of co-ordination among city agencies or other possible reasons for the city's dismal record in housing over the past few years.

Cambridge corporation

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The first of the two major programs that the Cambridge Corporation has participated in has been wrought by the frustration that seems to epitomize the current crisis. A plan was drawn up early in 1967 to construct 250 units of moderate income housing (with possible special accommodations for the elderly) on land in northwest Cambridge known as the "City Stables." Because the price of the land was too high, the Corporation had to go through the Federal Urban Renewal Program, in which the government pays two-thirds the cost, and the local interest contributes one-third. Yet, eighteen months later, the "Walden Project" is still awaiting federal approval (as a result of the general scarcity of funding), although President Oliver Brooks expects approval within a matter of days.

The Cambridge Corporation is currently lending technical assistance to the Wellington-Harrington Citizens Committee which plans construction of 54 units on the Webster Avenue block bounded by Windsor, Cambridge, and Lincoln Streets. For the future, the Corporation has proposed a development on the Alewife Brook Parkway near the present MBTA facilities.

Although the two universities contribute most of its financing, President Brooks asserts that the Cambridge Corporation is substantially independent of them. Most of its staff is drawn from outside sources. In addition, the universities may conduct projects on their own, such as MIT's recently announced project of 150 units in North Cambridge (there are rumors that Mr. Brooks was actually upset at MIT's independence in this plan).

In discussing the housing crisis, Mr. Brooks emphasized that a major problem is that Cambridge is essentially fully developed, causing a developer of new projects either to push out the present concern or to pay exorbitant prices for the land. He sees that "too many interests are colliding for land," referring to universities, students, faculty, and residents. He believes that a careful survey of land is an essential first step toward an alleviation of the crisis. As for his own role, he said that it is improper for anyone, including the universities, to overestimate the capabilities of the Cambridge Corporation, since the solution to the housing crisis "is not amenable to one agency."



This view along Columbia Street from Harvard Street is typical of some of the anti-housing in Cambridge which a local realtor calls "neither adequate nor livable." Conditions are considerably worse in some sections of the city, but private realtors cannot afford renovation.

Realty companies
In light of the criticism that has been leveled against the local real estate interests from both sides during the current crisis, we spoke to owners of two of the leading realty companies in Cambridge - both of which have been rumored possible straws of the universities. Mr. Peter Zemtoll of University Realty (1208 Mass. Ave.) commented that it was useless to try to place the blame for the crisis on one party, and he implied that all of the interests involved were partly to blame.

Mr. Zemtoll suggested that the most likely solution lies in public housing, although he expressed trepidation that this might take money away from his business. He said that the city government could and should do more to ease the housing crisis. He thought that it might be helpful if the universities built more on-campus housing although he felt that many students would still prefer off-campus housing. He declared that anything that his or any other private company could do to help the situation was subject to the economic fact that he was out to make a

Mr. Howard Alpert of Lark Realty (895 St.) answered the serious charge that realtors

He said that there was no slumlording in Cambridge, mainly because no realtor wants to get involved in the slums. In another interesting sidelight, both Mr. Alpert and Mr. Zemtoll, in their separate interviews, offered the opinion that if it were not for the universities, "Cambridge would be like Somerville."

Asked to comment on rumors that Lark Realty serves as a straw to a certain well-known technological university in Cambridge, Mr. Alpert declared, "Chuckie, Chuckie - ridiculous - absolutely not!" He said that in the past he has offered property to MIT but has had no response from the Institute. He commented that it is a "sad commentary" that a university would have to use straws and added that he knows of no other realty companies that serve as straws. (It should be noted that, as will be discussed in the next installment, MIT officials have admitted that they employ straws in certain cases. Nevertheless, the above dialogue is meant only to serve our purpose of exposing, and hopefully clarifying, some of the many rumors that have pervaded the current situation.

City's role

In analyzing the factors behind the current crisis, we must certainly consider the role of the city government. Although the national monetary

Inner belt studied

(Continued from page 5)

recommendations to Governor Volpe. He then determined the State's final position and turned the findings over to the US Bureau of Public Roads, which administers the funds for the Interstate Highways Program. The interim delays have been caused by

opposition from citizen's groups.

Morey pointed out, however, that even if contracts are signed in the near future, he doesn't expect final conclusions to be reached on his study for at least another 18 months. Thus the agonizing delays which have long plagued the Inner Belt are by no means a thing of the past.

Cindy Helgerson, co-ed for UMOC, claims: 'I'm just not an attractive man'

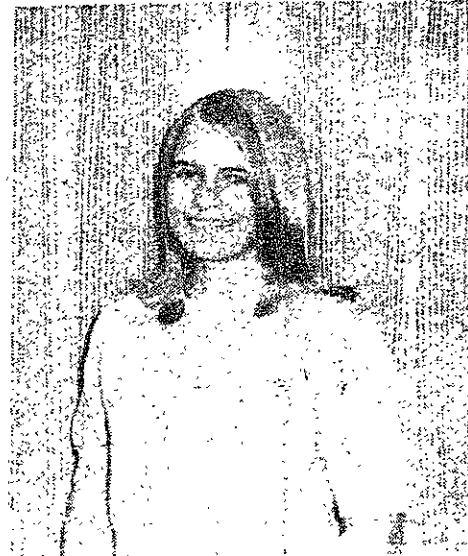


Photo by George Flynn

By Reid Ashe

This year's UMOC contest got off to one of the most unusual starts in MIT's history as an attractive co-ed, Cynthia Helgerson '70 entered the race Tuesday night.

A spokesman for Alpha Phi Omega, the organization sponsoring this yearly contest which seeks out MIT's ugliest man, said that on other campuses it is fairly common for women to enter the race. As Cynthia put it, "I'm just not an attractive man."

The campaign got started Wednesday night in 23.61T, as Cynthia's on-campus campaign manager, Mary Ann Rivet, began

collecting votes in the class as she passed around a publicity photo clipped from Playboy. (We are told Cynthia has another campaign manager elsewhere.) Mary Ann said that the principal slogan for the campaign will be a paraphrase of Peanuts line, "Who's the funny-looking kid with the big nose?" Cynthia's will be, "Who's the ugly guy with the funny-looking chest?"

Cynthia said that in the first few hours of her campaign she received requests for dates and one proposal for marriage. One admiring male complained, "Why can't I run for queen?"

MIT-Wellesley bus schedule

Effective Nov. 4, 1968 to June 6, 1969

| MONDAY - THURSDAY | | | |
|-------------------|------------------|-----------------|------------|
| Leave MIT | Arrive Wellesley | Leave Wellesley | Arrive MIT |
| 7:00 am | 7:55 am | 8:00 am | 8:55 am |
| 9:10 am | 9:50 am | 10:10 am | 10:50 am |
| 10:10 am | 10:50 am | 11:20 am | 12:00 am |
| 11:30 am | 12:10 pm | 12:15 pm | 12:55 pm |
| 12:20 pm | 1:00 pm | 1:10 pm | 1:50 pm |
| 1:10 pm | 1:50 pm | 2:10 pm | 2:50 pm |
| 2:10 pm | 2:50 pm | 3:10 pm | 3:50 pm |
| 3:10 pm | 3:50 pm | 4:10 pm | 4:50 pm |
| 4:10 pm | 4:50 pm | 5:10 pm | 5:50 pm |
| 5:10 pm | 5:50 pm | 6:10 pm | 6:50 pm |
| 6:10 pm | 6:50 pm | 7:30 pm | 8:10 pm |
| 8:20 pm | 9:00 pm | 9:10 pm | 9:50 pm |
| 10:15 pm | 10:55 pm | 11:00 pm | 11:40 pm |

FRIDAY

SAME THRU:

| | | | |
|-----------------------|----------|-----------------------|---------|
| 5:10 pm | 5:50 pm | 6:10 pm | 6:50 pm |
| 6:10 pm | 6:50 pm | 6:50 pm | 7:30 pm |
| No Bus Until 11:40 pm | | No Bus Until 12:25 am | |
| 11:40 pm | 1:50 am | 12:25 am | 1:05 am |
| 1:10 am | 12:20 am | 2:00 am | 2:40 am |

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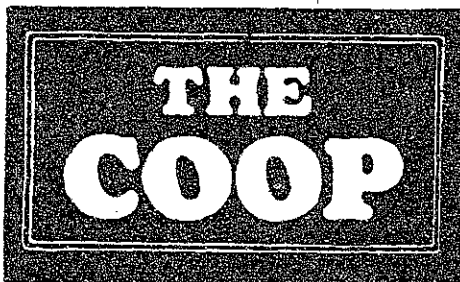
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The Collegiate Department Store

'71 Council votes boycott of Field Day

Coed nightgown competition will be one of the highlights of Field Day 1968, but the Class of 1971 will not participate.

Wednesday night the sophomore class voted to formally notify Varsity Club, the organization sponsoring Field Day this year, that the Class of 1971 protests Field Day and will boycott the contests because "there is no sense to the idea." The motion came from the floor during a discussion of methods for encouraging more people to attend Field Day. Voting was by a show of hands and the motion passed by a large majority. It is not clear whether this resolution of the sophomore council will eliminate Field Day as a viable entity, or what effect this will have on the freshman effort.

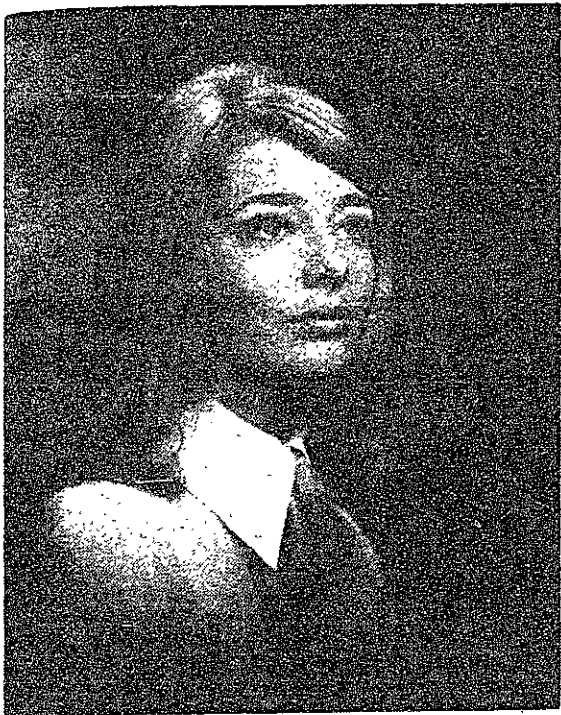
Varsity Club has planned Field Day to take place at 11 am Sunday morning, November 10, on Briggs Field. There will be no charge, and members of the MIT community and their guests are invited to attend.

Besides the nightgown competition Varsity Club has planned a tug-of-war, races, flag competition, THE event, and other mystery events to be announced.

Walt Price '70, the member of Varsity Club in charge of Field Day, told The Tech that a meeting of freshman council was scheduled at which Field Day would be considered. He added that it would be impossible to run Field Day without the support of the class officers and representatives.

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Jane Goodwin - Northeastern - Luis Restrepo - Bexley



Lynn McClure - MIT - Carl Rodoni - Baker



Barbara Siebert - BU - Mike Titelbaum - SPE



Nancy Sullivan - Wellesley - Ralph Cole - SN



Linda Zammarchi - Emmanuel - Bruce Haverberg - TDC

By Ed Chalfie

An unusually heavy turnout marked the voting for queen of the 1968 Junior Prom. Out of a field of sixteen candidates the voters picked six finalists. They are:

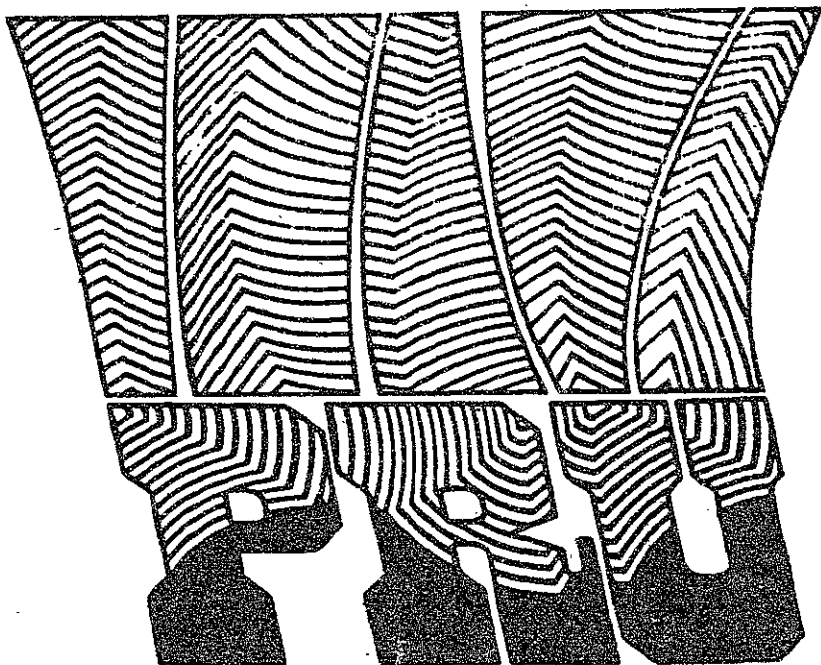
Linda Faithful, from Chamberlain College of Retailing, date of Tom Stellinger (SN); Jane Goodwin, from Northeastern, date of Luis Restrepo (Club Latino); Lynn McClure, from MIT, date of Carl Rodoni (Bak); Barbara Siebert, from Boston

University, date of Mike Titelbaum (SPE); Nancy Sullivan, from Wellesley College, date of Ralph Cole (SC); and Linda Zammarchi, from Emmanuel College, date of Bruce Haverberg (TDC).

The JP '68 Committee has announced that while the count for the six finalists was extremely close, the separation between them and the rest of the field was so clear as to make their selection the obvious choice.

JOB AVAILABLE

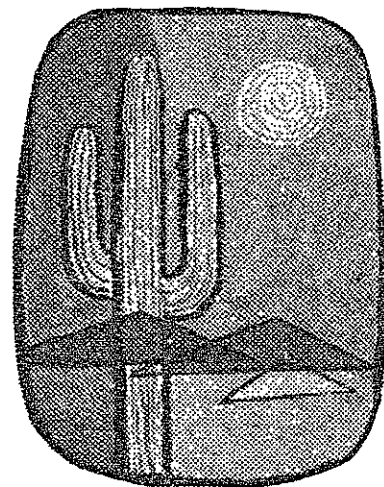
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